

A period has arrived, therefore, when it has become necessary, in justice to ourselves and the public, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well remembered that the Madisonian was established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of the National Government. Born in the Republican faith, and nurtured in Republican doctrines, we were desirous of seeing the leading principles of the party to which we were attached, preserved and carried out, not only in theory, but in practice. We needed, our course, to maintain the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and came here in good faith to support the present administration upon the principles which governed the party which elected Mr. Van Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured.

We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this nation done the same; had he received in the spirit in which it was offered, the advice of his best friends, the continuance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the unscrupulous counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the dispirited and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren.

Under circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the very measures which would have established his popularity. But, ill-omened and ill-counselled prevailed, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many Republicans cherished as the fulfillment of their creed were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Madisonian and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his advisers were engaged in a course of measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures, subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the entire career of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans.

In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to deprive and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

An incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the Republican principles, which made denunciations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress.

In his recommending the Sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and the persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Representatives of the people;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the corporations, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the State tribunals;

In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;

In his repeated recommendation to the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the Republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper-money circulation;

In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposit system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control;

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people;

In his attempt to create a multitude of new offices, and to select officers, in order to harass our people, and cut out their substance;

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;"

In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering;

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the redemption of specie by the banks;

In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box;

In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;

In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the majority; and

In the despot attempt of his partisans in the U. S. Senate, on the 2d July inst., to enter the public treasury, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his course, as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to all preconcerted opinion, and to the character of Mr. Van Buren, he has been endeavoring to himself the Madisonian, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in capacity?

We need not say that we expected different things of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. This blind infatuation which has rendered him so intractable, and which has so far outlasted his power and ought to meet its reward in sink in indiscriminate and everlasting overthrow.

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system, require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will realize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is demanded by the practical wants of the people, and sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to impair, will be one of the great objects for which we feel constrained to continue our labors.

No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserve to succeed, that is not conservative, both in theory and in practice. Enlightened improvements, and liberal practicable reforms may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity to those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect form of government, yet devised for the enjoyment and protection of mankind.

Political toleration should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Utterance in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and stoutly opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us in a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real office. Let the example and practice of enlightened statesmen be a monument and a warning through all future time.

Our labors shall continue for the promotion of sound principles, and the general welfare of the country, rather than the selfish ends of personal or party ambition.

The support of Republican principles, as delineated by the father of the constitution, will be in-

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Post, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Titillage; these will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best Artists, designed and engraved from original paintings for the work. Etchings on Wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcoming volume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful, and popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, &c.

The new volume will contain articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and satirical—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientific and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Structures upon the various productions in the Fine Arts, that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, &c.—Notices of the acted Drama and other amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, &c.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvements in Science, Art, Mechanic, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid, to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, in all cases, advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of EPHRAIM SARGENT, and will contain, as heretofore, contributions from Messrs. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Murray, Sheridan Knowles, Hunt, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendor of its embellishments, the beauty of its music, and the elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to its predecessor, and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and if it were, it would not be necessary to say that it is so extensive, so lively, so new, so interesting, and so valuable, as to be known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, nor expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable medium of polite and elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodical press of the United States—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would offend the delicacy of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be rendered not the least acceptable to the opposite sex.

CONDITIONS.

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1 Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly printed in the extra super royal quarto form, by the press, mignon, and nonpareil type. It is embellished, once every three months, with a splendid super-royal quarto Engraving, and every week with a popular piece of Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, &c. For a complete and an exquisitely arranged Vignette Titillage, and a volume Index, are furnished. The terms are FIVE dollars per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by express, and by mail, to all parts of the United States, at the rate of one dollar per copy, post paid, to the editors. No subscription for a less period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied from the beginning of the present volume. July 21

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS ANGELICA GILBERT & Miss EDWARDS recommend their Boarding School at New Haven on the 1st of October, next, to receive a number of pupils. And to those who are seeking instruction of Schools at this time, it may be acceptable to learn, that they have been engaged in teaching young ladies more than twelve years, and are well qualified to instruct in all the branches of English education;—that those who study Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, have here also the advantage of attending the College lectures, where they are instructed, at a small additional expense; that the Masters in French and Drawing are those employed by the Faculty. Dancing is taught by a French Lady. Music, vocal and instrumental, by Miss Grace. The accommodations are very convenient, and about thirty boarders.

Reference may be had to Parents and Guardians of their scholars from several distant parts, as well as New States, and by permission of a few friends, well known to the community; among the former especially the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Caleb C. Woodhull, Leonard Kip, President Duer and William Carver, J. N. Edwards, Esq., Danbury, Ct.; Roy, de Le Roy, Grace, Esq., New York; B. B. Spooner of Petersburg, Va.; James H. Southall, of Halifax, N. C.; James Sanford, of Mobile, Ala.; Gustavus Swan, of Columbus, Ohio; Reuben Booth, Esq., Danbury, Ct.; and the Rev. Dr. Crowell, of New Haven. sept 5-6

WHEWELL'S HISTORY OF THE INDUC- TIVE SCIENCES, from the earliest to the present times, 3 volumes octavo, just received from London and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Voss's Mineralogy and Chemical Dictionary; Eaton's Surveying and Engineering, and many other scientific works English and American.

NEW NOVEL.—The Woman of the World, by the author of "The Dismissed," 2 volumes, 12mo, just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverley Circulating Library. sept 5

THE STATUTORY TESTAMENTARY LAW OF MARYLAND, with the decisions of the Courts thereof, explanatory of the same, by Judge Clement Dorsy, 1 vol., price \$2.50, just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, where subscribers are requested to call for their copies. sept 5

SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS, with Notes and Comments; 1 volume of 280 pages, price 37 cents; containing also the celebrated Sayings and Select Maxims of the Ancients. For sale by F. TAYLOR.

VOYAGES TO THE SOUTH SEAS, and the important discoveries therein, between 1769 and 1781, by Edmund Fanning, 1 octavo volume of 500 pages, with engravings, price one dollar. Just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 1

NEW BOOKS.—Arden Troughton, or The Outward Damascus and Palmyra, a journey to the East, by Ch. G. Addison, 1 vol., price \$2.50, just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 1

THE GENTLEMAN'S MEDICAL Pocket Book, and Health Adviser, 1 pocket volume, 254 pages, full bound, price 62 1/2 cents. Also, The American Lady's Medical Pocket Book, Travelling Companion, and Nursery Adviser, complete in one pocket volume of 300 pages, full bound, 62 1/2 cents. Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 1

TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE, by Charles Lamb; designed as an introduction to the reading of Shakspeare, in one volume of 366 pages, with engravings, price 50 cents. Just received by F. TAYLOR. sept 8

RICHARD HURDIS, or the Avenger of Blood, a tale of Alabama, in 2 volumes. Also, The Yellow Plush Correspondence, in one vol. Just received by F. TAYLOR. sept 12

LAW LIBRARY for September and Ladies' Book for September. Are just received by F. TAYLOR. sept 12

NEW BOOKS.—This day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverley Circulating Library. sept 12

Memories of Sir William Knibbing, Keeper of the Privy Purse under George Ives Fourth, with his correspondence. Sharon Turner's third volume of the Sacred History of the World. Price 62 1/2 cents.

The three first numbers, each illustrated with engravings, of the complete works of the author of the Pickwick Club, to be completed in ten numbers. Price 12 1/2 cts. Lord Bacon's complete works.

McClure's Commercial Dictionary, new edition. The Lady's Book for June; The Medical Library for June; The Museum for June, and many other new books July 11

NEW BOOKS. "Burton or the Sieges," by the author of "Lafitte the Pirate of the Gulf," &c., &c., 2d part of "Oliver Twist," by Boz.

"Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," by Mrs. S. C. Hunt, just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. July 4

THE MADISONIAN.

From the Democratic Review.

FAREWELL TO A RURAL RESIDENCE.

BY MRS. L. H. MOUGREY.

How beautiful it stands,
Behind its elm tree's screen,
With pure and attic cornice crowned,
All graceful and serene.

Most sweet, yet sad, it is,
Upon its scene to gaze,
And list its inborn melody,
The voice of other days.

For there, as many a year
Its varied chat unrolled,
I bled me in those quiet shades,
And called the joys of old.

I called them, and they came,
When vernal buds appeared,
Or where the vine-clad summer bower
Its temple roof upreared.

Or where the o'er arching grove
Sprang forth its capes and green,
While eye-bright and asclepius reared
Their untroubled stalks between—

And the squirrel from the bough
Its broken nuts let fall,
And the merry, merry little birds,
Sang at his festival.

Yon old forsaken nest,
Repeating softly, ye cheer,
And thence the unfledged robin send
His greeting wild and clear—

And from yon clustering vine,
That wreathes the casement round,
The humming bird's unresting wing
Send forth a whirling sound—

And where alternate springs
The lilac's purple spear,
For by its snowy sister's side;
Or where, with wings of fire,
The kingbird glancing went
Amid the foliage rare,

Shall many a group of children tread—
But mine will not be there.

Fain would I know what forms
The mastery here shall keep;
What mother in my nursery fair
Rock her young babes to sleep—

Yet blessings on the hallowed spot,
Though here no more I stray,
And blessings on the stranger babes
Who in those halls shall play.

Heaven bless you too, my plants,
And every parent bird,
That here, among the nestled boughs,
Above its young hath stirred—

Kiss your trunk, ye ancient trees,
That often o'er my head
The blossoms of your dowerly spring
In fragrant showers have shed.

Thou too, of changeable mood,
I thank thee sounding stream,
That blenthine echo with my thought,
Or woke my musing dream—

I kneel upon the verdant turf,
For sure my thanks are due,
To moss-cup, and to clover-leaf,
That gave me draughts of dew.

To old perennial flowers,
To the broad leafed lily of the vale,
And the meek forget-me-not—
To every daisy's dappled brow,
To every violet blue,
Thanks—thanks—[may each returning year
Your changeless bloom renew.

Praise to our Father Good—
High praise in solemn tone—
Alike for what his hand hath given,
And what it takes away—
And to some other loving heart
May all this beauty be.

The dear retreat, the Eden-house,
It long hath been to me,
Hartford, Conn., June 21, 1838.

THE MADISONIAN.

"In the winter of 1828, a delegation of the

Cherokees visited the city of Washington, in order to make a treaty with the United States, and among them was See-quah-yah, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. His English name was George Guess; he was a half-blood, but had never, from his own account, spoken a single word of English up to the time of his invention, nor since. Prompted by my own curiosity, and urged by several literary friends, I applied to See-quah-yah, through the medium of two interpreters, one a half-blood, Capt. Rogers, and the other a full-blood chief, whose assumed English name was John

Maw, to relate to me, as minutely as possible, the mental operations and all the facts in his discovery. He cheerfully complied with my request, and gave very deliberate and satisfactory answers to every question; and was at the same time careful to know from the interpreters if I distinctly understood his answers. No stoic could have been more grave in his demeanor than was See-quah-yah; he pondered, according to the Indian custom, for a considerable time after each question was put, before he made his reply, and often took a whiff of his calumet while reflecting on an answer. The details of the examination are too long for the closing paragraph of this lecture; but the substance of it was this: That he, See-quah-yah, was now about sixty-five years old, but could not precisely say; that in early life he was gny and talkative; and although he never attempted to speak in council but once, yet was often, from the strength of his memory, his easy colloquial powers, and the ready command of his vernacular, story teller of the convivial party—His reputation for talents of every kind gave him some distinction when he was quite young, so long ago as St. Clair's defeat. In this campaign, or some one that soon followed it, a letter was found on the person of a prisoner, which was wrongly read by him to the Indians. In some of their deliberations on this subject, the question arose among them, whether this mysterious power of the talking leaf, was the gift of the Great Spirit to the white man, or a discovery of the white man himself? Most of his companions were of the former opinion, while he strenuously maintained the latter. This frequently became a subject of contemplation with him afterwards, as well as many other things which he knew, or had heard, that the white man could do; but he never sat down seriously to reflect on the subject, until a swelling on his knee confined him to his cabin, and which at length made him a cripple for life, by shortening the diseased leg. Deprived of the excitements of war, and the pleasures of the chase, in the long nights of his confinement his mind was again directed to the mystery of the power of speaking by letters, the very name of which, of course, was not to be found in his language. From the cries of wild beasts, from the talents of his mocking bird, from the voices of his children and companions, he knew that feelings and passions were conveyed by different sounds, from one intelligent being to another. The thought struck him to try to ascertain all the sounds in the Cherokee language. His own ear was not remarkably discriminating, and he called to his aid the more acute ears of his

wife and children. He found great assistance from them.

When he thought that he had distinguished all the different sounds in his language, he attempted to use pictorial signs, images of birds and beasts, to convey these sounds to others, or to mark them in his own mind. He soon dropped this method, as difficult or impossible, and tried arbitrary signs, without any regard to appearances, except such as might assist him in recollecting them, and distinguishing them from each other. At first, these signs were very numerous; and when he got so far as to think his invention nearly accomplished, he had about two hundred characters in his Alphabet. By the aid of his daughter, who seemed to enter into the genius of his labors, he reduced them, at last, to eighty-six, the number he now uses. He then set to work to make these characters more comely to the eye, and succeeded. As yet he had not the knowledge of the pen as an instrument, but made his characters on a piece of bark, with a knife or nail. At this time he sent to the Indian agent, or some trader in the nation, for paper and pen. His ink was easily made from some of the bark of the forest trees, whose coloring properties he had previously known; and after seeing the construction of the pen, he soon learned to make one; but at first he made it without a slit; this inconvenience was, however, quickly removed by his sagacity. His next difficulty was to make his invention known to his countrymen; for by this time he had become so abstracted from his tribe and their usual pursuits, that he was viewed with an eye of suspicion. His former companions passed his wigwag without entering it, and mentioned his name as one who was practising improper spells, for notoriety or mischievous purposes; and he seems to think that he should have been hardly dealt with, if his docile and unambitious disposition had not been so generally acknowledged by his tribe. At length he summoned some of the most distinguished of his nation, in order to make his communication to them—and after giving them the best explanation of his discovery that he could, stripping it of all supernatural influence, he proceeded to demonstrate to them, in good earnest, that he had made a discovery. His daughter, who was now his only pupil, was ordered to go out of hearing, while he requested his friends to name a word or sentiment, which he put down, and then she was called in and read it to them; then the father retired, and the daughter wrote; the Indians were wonderfully struck, but not entirely satisfied. See-quah-yah then proposed that the tribe should select several youths from among their brightest young men, that he might communicate the mystery to them. This was at length agreed to, although there were some lurking suspicions of necromancy in the whole business. John Maw, (his Indian name I have forgotten,) a full-blood, with several others, were selected for this purpose. The tribe watched the youths for several months with anxiety; and when they offered themselves for examination, the feelings of all were wrought up to the highest pitch. The youths were separated from their master, and from each other, and watched with great care. The uninitiated directed what the master and pupil should write to each other, and these tests were varied in such a manner, as not only to destroy their infidelity, but most firmly to fix their faith. The Indians, on this, ordered a great feast, and made See-quah-yah conspicuous at it—How nearly is man alike in every age! Pythagoras did the same on the discovery of an important principle in geometry. See-quah-yah became at once schoolmaster, professor, philosopher, and a chief. His countrymen were proud of his talents, and held him in reverence as one favored by the Great Spirit. The inventions of early times were shrouded in mystery. See-quah-yah disdained all quackery. He did not stop here, but carried his discoveries to numbers. He of course knew nothing of the Arabic digits, nor of the power of Roman letters in the science.

The Cherokees had mental numerals to one hundred, and had words for all numbers up to that; but they had no signs or characters to assist them in enumerating, adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing. He reflected upon this until he had created their elementary principle in his mind; but he was at first obliged to make words to express his meaning, and then signs to explain it. By this process he soon had a clear conception of numbers up to a million. His great difficulty was at the threshold, to fix the powers of his signs according to their places. When this was overcome, his next step was in adding to his different numbers in order to put down the fraction of the decimal, and give the whole number to his next place. But when I knew him, he had overcome all these difficulties, and was quite a ready arithmetician in the fundamental rules. This was the result of my interview; and I can safely say, that I have seldom met a man of more shrewdness than See-quah-yah. He adhered to all the customs of his country; and when his associate chiefs on the mission assumed our costume, he was dressed in all respects like an Indian. See-quah-yah is a man of diversified talents; he passes from metaphysical and philosophical investigation to mechanical occupations, with the greatest ease. The only practical mechanics he was acquainted with, were a few bungling blacksmiths, who could make a rough tomahawk, or tinker the lock of a rifle; yet he became a white and silversmith, without any instruction, and made spurs and silver spoons with neatness and skill, to the great admiration of people of the Cherokee nation. See-quah-yah has also a great taste for painting. He mixes his colors with skill, taking all the art and science of his tribe upon the subject, he added to it many chemical experiments of his own, and some of them were very successful, and would be worth being known to our painters. For his drawings he had no model but what nature furnished, and he often copied them with astonishing faithfulness. His resemblances of the human form, it is true, are coarse, but often spirited and correct; and he gave action, and sometimes grace, to his representation of animals. He had never seen a camel hair pencil, when he made use of the hair of wild animals for his brushes. Some of his productions discover a considerable practical knowledge of perspective; but he could not have formed rules for this. The painters in the early ages were many years coming to a knowledge of this part of their art; and even now they are more successful

in the art than perfect in the rules of it. The manners of the American Cadmus are the most easy, and his habits those of the most assiduous scholar, and his disposition is more lively than that of any Indian I ever saw. He understood and felt the advantages the white man had long enjoyed, of having the accumulations of every branch of knowledge, from generation to generation, by means of written language, while the red man could only commit his thoughts to uncertain tradition. He reasoned correctly, when he urged this to his friends as the cause why their red man had made so few advances in knowledge in comparison with us; and to remedy this was one of his great aims, and one which he has accomplished beyond that of any other man living, or perhaps any other who ever existed in a rude state of nature.

It perhaps may not be known that the government of the United States had a found of types cast for his alphabet; and that a newspaper, printed partly in the Cherokee language, and partly in the English, has been established at New Echota, and is characterized by decency and good sense; and thus many of the Cherokees are able to read both languages. After putting these remarks to paper, I had the pleasure of seeing the head chief of the Cherokees, who confirmed the statement of See-quah-yah, and added, that he was an Indian of the strictest veracity and sobriety. The western wilderness is not only to blossom like the rose, but there man has started up, and proved that he has not degenerated since the primitive days of Cecrops, and the romantic ages of wonderful effort and goulie renown.

The Teeth—an important discovery—Waldie's Philadelphia Magazine notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says:

"Some time since, Dr. Caldwell, now a practising dentist at No. 68, South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a carious tooth indicated the difficulty to result probably from toothache. Extraction was the remedy of course; the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor humanities have too often witnessed, and a pair of pincers were applied, as we have often experienced; even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was intractable; no effort would withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumefied, and on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect, he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger."

"This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit, which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discovery of Jenner, on the circulation of the blood! Subsequently experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets by a ligament and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; and this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth, and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers!"

A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention, if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar treble-fanged tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts, and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who, with many others have already been benefited by this great anatomical discovery."

Ornithology Enriched and Illustrated.—The American Museum has within these few days been improved by the addition of a very large and splendid mahogany case, containing a rare, costly and magnificent array of the feathered tribe, gathered

from pole to pole, and preserved with a correct ornithological skill and taste, blending all the truly graceful attitudes of these warblers of the air and inhabitants of the wilds. Here are seen the exquisitely beautiful Rifleman from New South Wales, the splendid Ralla from Africa, the proud and stately Golden Pheasant from China, the luxuriously plumed Bird of Paradise, the English Sparrow, with his beautiful red tints, the pretty little Kingbird, all with eyes bright and piercing as the sun's rays, and plumage shooting forth dazzling colors of blue and gold, emerald and purple, saffron and sapphire, in a word, radiant and glowing with the gorgeous hues of the iris, and grouped with the most singular taste and consummate judgment—Bird summing and preserving of cats, and *id est* genus omnis, have been familiar to our eyes from boyhood, but we assure our readers that such horrible horrors convey to the eye a more perfect and to which the art has attained in the hands of the untiring industrious naturalist and curator of this collection, Mr. James G. Bell, a collection to which a more than common interest is attached; from the greater number of choice birds, and the perfect view, from the very great rareness of many, and from the artist having surpassed all his former efforts. We have, with feelings of delight, viewed many of Mr. Bell's works of art, all meriting the high eulogiums they have received from us, but none have pleased us so much as these, an aviary for a Temple of Solomon, and which we are afraid will shortly be taken away from us by the Effendi of the enlightened and liberal Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, who has already purchased largely of Mr. Bell's collection, and who, we are sure, will certainly such a collection deserves a place in the richest cabinet of curiosities or arts belonging to any one of the cognoscenti, and will tend to elevate Yankee talent, genius and taste, wherever they go.—N. Y. Evening Star.

Fires in London in 1838.—More conflagrations have occurred in the metropolis and its precincts this year, than in any other on record. The following is taken from the reports in the possession of the London Fire Establishment. In the year 1836, 654 fires took place; in 1837, 716; and in the present year—January, 84; February, 65; March, 65; April, 52; May, 57; June, 60; July, 48; and in August, 37; amount, in the whole, 468. In February and March, nine persons fell victims to the flames.

A Good Hit.—A capital anecdote was related to us yesterday. One of our Cincinnati friends, a beauty of the first water, was recently at Saratoga, and attracted much attention. Among strangers there was considerable speculation about the fair lady's identity, &c. A new comer, one day, observing the number of dandies dangling about her, and followed on her wake, inquired of a friend who she was. "That is the 'Great Western'." "Is it I presumed as much, from the number of flats she has in tow?"—Cin. News.

Complimentary.—The Schenectady Democrat, (Loco Foco) refuses to publish the proceedings of a Conservative meeting, they being, as he says, "Spine Tires and Swine." All who will not kneel at the footstool of the little Magician must expect such epithets. Choose, therefore, between the collar and proscription.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

A New Almanac.—Bend the third and first fingers of the left hand—and commencing with March at the thumb, count on—the bent fingers will indicate the months which contains only 30 days. No mistake!

Power of Steam.—A gentleman left August 16th in the Great Western, ramblod over England and Ireland, and returned in the same ship; having travelled in a little over a month 8000 miles.